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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/780,418	02/12/2001	Thierry Chapus	PET-1919	8123

7590                    04/29/2003

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EXAMINER

GRIFFIN, WALTER DEAN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1764

DATE MAILED: 04/29/2003

14

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/780,418	CHAPUS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Walter D. Griffin	1764	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 April 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a)  The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

- |                                                                                                |                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                               | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)           | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                                   |

**DETAILED ACTION*****Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on April 15, 2003 has been entered.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any

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evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-3, 5-8, 10, and 15-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 96/17903.

The WO 96/17903 reference discloses a process for hydrodesulfurizing a hydrocarbon feed such as a kerosene or gas oil. The disclosed kerosene or gas oil would necessarily boil within the range claimed. The feed and hydrogen are passed to a first hydrotreatment zone containing a catalyst under conditions sufficient to result in desulfurization. The effluent from the first hydrotreatment zone is then treated by stripping to remove hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, and volatile hydrocarbons. The resulting liquid hydrocarbon fraction is then passed to a second hydrotreatment zone containing a catalyst under conditions to result in desulfurization. The catalyst used in each hydrotreatment zone can contain cobalt and molybdenum or nickel and molybdenum on a support such as alumina. Process conditions in each hydrotreatment zone include pressure ranging from about 15 to about 200 bar (1.5 to 20 MPa) and temperature ranging from about 220° to 420°C. The examples indicate that the space velocity in the first hydrotreatment zone is the same as in the second hydrotreatment zone and is equal to 1. Purified hydrogen is also recycled in the process. The reaction conditions will typically be chosen to reduce the residual sulfur content of the final product to 0.005 wt% or less (50 ppm or less). This disclosed range includes values within the claimed range of less than 30 ppm and less than 10 ppm. See page 15, line 13 through page 17, line 9; page 21, lines 9-26; page 23, lines 2-33, page 24, lines 22-29, the examples, and the claims.

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The WO 96/17903 reference does not disclose the amounts of the catalytic metals, does not disclose the relative amounts of the catalysts, and does not disclose the stripping temperature.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of the WO 96/17903 reference by utilizing the claimed amounts of the catalytic metals because one having ordinary skill would utilize metal amounts that would result in the desired effect of hydrotreating.

It also would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of the WO 96/17903 reference by utilizing the claimed relative amounts of the catalysts because each catalyst is individually effective for hydrotreating. Therefore, any combination of the catalysts would also be effective for hydrotreating.

It also would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of the WO 96/17903 reference by stripping at the claimed temperature because one of ordinary skill in the art would utilize any temperature to provide the desired result.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 96/17903 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Pruijs (3,519,557).

The WO 96/17903 reference does not disclose flashing as in claim 4.

The Pruijs reference discloses flashing to remove lower boiling materials from the effluent from a hydrotreating step. See col. 3, lines 23-46.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of the WO 96/17903 reference by flashing the

product from the first hydrotreating zone as suggested by Pruiss because flashing will perform a function that is equivalent to the stripping disclosed by the WO 96/17903. The substitution of equivalents is within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 9 and 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 96/17903 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bridge et al. (3,620,968).

The WO 96/17903 reference does not disclose the catalyst components of claims 9 and 11-14.

The Bridge reference discloses hydrotreating catalysts that contain a halogen (i.e., fluorine) and phosphorus in addition to Group VI and VIII metals. See col. 2, line 66 through col. 3, line 10.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of the WO 96/17903 reference by including a halogen and phosphorus in the catalyst as suggested by Bridge because the catalyst will have enhanced desulfurization efficacy.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

The argument that there is a significant and notable difference between the process as disclosed in WO 96/17903 and the claimed process is not persuasive because the WO reference discloses that the sulfur content is reduced to 50 ppm or less. This range includes values within the claimed range. While the examples in the WO reference disclose sulfur amounts that are higher than claimed, a reference is not limited solely to its preferred embodiments.

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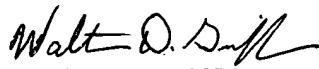
The argument that the WO reference teaches away from the claimed distribution of catalyst quantities is not persuasive because the WO reference discloses the use of smaller amounts of catalyst in the first zone and also discloses on page 24, lines 22-29, that conditions can be chosen to reduce sulfur amounts to levels within the claimed range. It is clear from these teachings that conditions other than the amount of catalyst affect the residual sulfur amount and that one having ordinary skill in the art would choose conditions to reduce sulfur to any desired level including those within the claimed range.

### *Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Walter D. Griffin whose telephone number is 703-305-3774. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 6:30 to 4:00 with alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Calderola can be reached on 703-308-6824. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9310 for regular communications and 703-872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0651.



Walter D. Griffin  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1764

WG  
April 25, 2003